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The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 4 | Nashville, Tennessee, February, 1946 | No. 2

In Dixieland, they took their stand:

For Fair Employment

For Justice

"I supported the draft law which sent our boys overseas to fight, and it made no distinction for race, religion, ancestry or origin. We made no exemptions because of a man's race, religion, ancestry or origin. So far as I am concerned, I can't see how, if I did this, I could refuse to support the same kind of legislation in time of peace."

Senator Barkley, Kentucky

For Decency

"The right of man to earn bread for himself and his family without regard to race, creed, color or nationality must be recognized. The tactics of the Southern Senators in filibustering against the Fair Employment Practices Bill is a betrayal of the democratic sentiment and principles of the Southland. There are many Southerners who yearn for the day when we will be represented again in Congress by men with the same conception of forthright democracy advocated by and practiced by Jefferson and Jackson and the same warm human spirit of Robert E. Lee."

Rev. Marshall Wingfield, Past Commander in Chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Memphis, Tennessee

For Prosperity

"Discrimination has no place in American life; by its very nature it is fascistic. Here in the South, we have experienced the unwholesome consequences of discrimination in employment. Twenty-five percent of our people held at a low wage level has depressed the income of all and has stunted the progress of the region. Future prosperity and health of the South depends upon raising the living standards of all Southerners. The Fair Employment Practices Commission will contribute materially to the economic welfare of the South and the nation. We call upon the Congress to set up a permanent F. E. P. C. to prevent economic discrimination based on race, creed, nationality or ancestry."

1750 leading Southerners, in a petition addressed to the United States Congress.

For Poverty, Hatred, Greed

How strong is our democracy when a small handful of wilful men can block the legislative processes of the United States government? That is what has happened in the successful filibuster against F. E. P. C.

This disfranchisement business is catching. If anyone outside the South has felt that the refusal of the Bilbos and Eastlands to let the people of Mississippi vote was an internal state problem, they may see the matter differently when the Bilbos and Eastlands refuse to let the United States Senate vote. This is one country. Democracy is indivisible.

The fight for a Fair Employment Practices Commssion is not ended. It can never end as long as racial or religious discrimination in employment exists.

But what is equally important is that the F. E. P. C. filibuster must not be allowed to set a pattern whereby any legislation which selfish interests oppose can be blocked by a tiny minority of Senators representing an even smaller fraction of the American people. The Anti-Poll Tax Bill is coming up and will be filibustered. The lessons of the F. E. P. C. fight must be learned and applied. This time the majority must rule.

THE LOST WEEKEND
From the St. Louis Post Dispatch

Demand A Return Engagement

We Can Pass the Bill in the House

The fight for Fair Employment Practices legislation goes on. The scene of action now shifts from the Senate to the House of Representatives. Here the Bill is tied up in committee, and can come before the House only when a majority of the House members (218) signs a discharge petition. 55 more signatures are required. To provide ammunition—facts—for the continuation of the fight, the Patriot prints the following analysis of the Bill, and a partial list of national organizations supporting the measure:

Organizations Backing Bill

American Association of University Women, American Civil Liberties Union, American Federation of Labor, American Friends Service Committee, American Unitarian Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, Methodist Church, General Conference, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Consumers League.

National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Student Christian Associations, National Farmers Union, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Urban League, National Women's Trade Union League, Presbyterian General Assembly, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, United Council of Church Women, Women's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Young Men's Christian Association, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association, National Board.

Post Mortem

FEPC legislation failed, primarily, our Washington correspondents tell us, because it had no staunch and steady supporters on the Senate floor.

Even the sponsors of the Bill were ready to give up the fight when the first cloture vote failed.

Had there been a group of fighting Senators, solidly and strongly behind the Bill to the end, the Southern filibusterers could have been forced off the floor.

Every Southern Senator took part in the filibuster, to varying degrees, except Pepper and Andrews of Florida, Thomas of Oklahoma and Barkley and Stanfill of Kentucky. Senator Glass of Virginia was absent from the Senate because of illness.

An Analysis of the F. E. P. C. Bill

This analysis of the Fair Employment Practices Bill was prepared by outstanding Southern attorney Fyke Farmer, Tennessee member of the Board of Delegates of the American Bar Association, upon the request of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

THE FEPC BILL

The Purpose of the Bill

To make it possible for INDIVIDUALS to work without discrimination against them because of their race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Types of Employment Affected

1) **Agencies of the Federal Government.**
2) **Employers of six or more persons whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce.**
3) **Federal contractors or subcontractors who employ six or more persons.**
4) **Labor unions whose practices affect interstate commerce.**

How will discrimination be prevented?

1) By orders of the Commission of five members, after a full and fair hearing, such orders (except those directed to Government agencies) to be enforced only by the Federal Courts in the same manner as are orders of Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities & Exchange Commission, Federal Power Commission and Federal Communications Commission.

2) There are no criminal or civil penalties except for interfering with the Commission in the performance of its duties under the Act. Enforcement is by the process of civil contempt.

Would employers be required to hire a particular percentage or quota of Negroes or minority groups?

No. The Act forbids only the refusal to hire any INDIVIDUAL because of such INDIVIDUAL'S race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry; and the discharge of an INDIVIDUAL from employment for such causes.

What are the benefits to be gained by passage of the Bill?

Equality of opportunity to obtain employment on the basis of qualifications, ability and reliability. Existing discriminatory practices operate like a dead weight upon national income, as a limitation upon markets, as a restriction upon an expanding economy, and as a fertile cause of conflict and strife.

You May Wish to Clip this Page for Future Reference.

Seven Good Reasons Bilbo Fears S.C.H.W.

"I wish there was some filibuster I could inaugurate which would destroy the Southern Conference for Human Welfare," said Senator Bilbo. Thus did Bilbo pay tribute to the untiring efforts of the Southern Conference to mobilize Southern opposition to the filibusterers.

Here are some of the activities initiated by the Southern Conference:

1. A petition, terming the filibuster "disgraceful and intolerable" was signed by almost 4,000 Southerners from the 13 Southern states.

Among them were over 100 Mississippians. The signers represented virtually every group of Southern citizens; labor union members, A. F. of L. and C. I. O. and Railroad Brotherhoods; college students and faculty; ministers and church-C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Y. M. H. A.; social workers; farm organizations; doctors and lawyers; and teachers and newspaper men. (A list of prominent signers from each Southern state is available.)

2. The S. C. H. W. circulated to the press the analysis of the F. E. P. C. Bill by an outstanding Southern attorney, printed on the opposite page, to counteract the lies about the Bill uttered in Congress and also released the list of national organizations supporting the bill.

3. The S. C. H. W. urged its members and friends to make public their protests against the filibuster, as a result of which, six outstanding Mississippi citizens and ministers released a wire to Bilbo condemning his filibustering; and Rev. Marshall Wingfield, Past National Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans released a widely printed wire to the President.

4. When Bilbo attempted to speak for the Protestant clergy ("I'll take care of these Methodists and Baptists"), the S. C. H. W. initiated a statement signed by seventy Methodist and Baptist ministers and laymen, attacking Bilbo.

5. At meetings sponsored by the S. C. H. W. in nine Southern cities, with over 10,000 people present, resolutions strongly condemning the filibuster were passed, and released to the press.

6. The State Committees of the S. C. H. W. in Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia all organized local expressions of opposition to the filibuster, attracting so much publicity that the Southern governors were hurriedly forced to come to the defense of the Southern senators.

7. The S. C. H. W. initiated the advertisement on the right, which was printed in 10 Southern papers. →

Sweet Land of Liberty

AN OPEN STATEMENT TO SENATORS BILBO, EASTLAND, McCLELLAN AND FULBRIGHT and the Senators from the other Southern States. Concerning the filibuster in the Senate over the Fair Employment Practices Bill, please permit us to make the following observation:

1. A Filibuster Is a Denial of Democracy

Majority rule is the cornerstone of political democracy. A filibuster is rule by minority, even by one man. Indefensible on logical grounds, the filibuster deserves the condemnation of thinking people. Senator Claude Pepper of Florida has well said: "The time to permit filibusters in America has passed . . . Give one-tenth of the body the power to muzzle nine-tenths, and democracy, as a functioning institution in the Senate, has been destroyed."

2. The Right to Earn One's Bread Is the Right to Live

With regard to the principle of fair employment practices, we are concerned here with the simple question of whether or not an American citizen shall have the right to earn bread for his family and to make his full contribution to society regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. As citizens of a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, can we offer more than one answer to that query?

3. They Died That Democracy Might Live

The elimination of discrimination and intolerance, the protection of all minority rights are basic questions in a nation still mourning a quarter of a million youth who died to rid the world of these cancers in our world democracy. But there is another very concrete and practical question confronting us in the South.

4. Shall We Penalize the Children of Southern Veterans?

As Southerners we must ask ourselves if we are to remain content forever with a **per capita** income one-half that of the non-Southern states; are we satisfied to offer to our returning veterans and their children a living standard one-half that of the national average, with poorer houses, fewer and poorer schools, and inadequate health and cultural advantages? How long will we continue to cherish prejudice more than good health, good schools, happy, healthy and contented children? Prosperity, like good health, is indivisible. We must achieve it for all or for none.

5. Let Us Not Only Sing "America"—But Live and Love It

A world of atomic energy and world co-operation opens before us new vistas of the abundant life for all people everywhere in a peaceful world, but on the condition that we adapt our habits of thinking and living to this new and changing situation. The times challenge us to make regionalism an impetus, not a brake upon the achievement of a Free World. May God help us not to fail in this hour of our Nation's greatest need. Let us resolve to reaffirm our allegiance to the democratic tradition of those great Southerners, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Wilson, to think more of the future than of the past, and to do our utmost to make democracy, brotherhood and respect for personality a living reality in our own lives, in our own communities and in every community in these United States. We applaud the words of Henry Kaiser, reported in the press January 19:

"It is not only a time to sing 'America,' but it's a time to live and love it!"

TRENDS

Model Villages Remodelled

Justice Hugo Black had plenty of opportunity in his youth in Alabama to learn about "company towns," the private domains set up by giant steel or textile corporations to control the lives of their "mill hands." These "model villages" in which companies own all the homes, operate all the municipal services and stores, run the town and outlaw freedom of speech, have been cast into oblivion by a decision of the Supreme Court, written by Hugo Black, the court's leading liberal. The court ruled that no company may now set up a private domain in which it can prohibit door to door distribution of religious literature, and this applies also, of course, to union literature.

Farmers Write Ticket

A field survey made by social scientists in 32 representative counties in various parts of the country shows that farmers want rural schools to offer a wide variety of community services, Arthur Raper reports in "Land Policy Review," a publication of the Department of Agriculture. Among the services the farmers said they wanted are farm-machinery repair shops and school-operated canneries for the convenience of farm families. In each case, Southern farmers favored the services by a heavier majority than those of any other section. Well over half of the farmers also approved the continuation in peacetime of the hot lunch program, the maintenance of school libraries expanded to serve the adults of the school district, and making the school building available for community activities after hours.

Sure Cure

Louisiana doctors were told by the current Louisiana State University Medical Journal that "the South's economic problems are as much those of the Southern medical profession as its health problems." The editorial says the Southern people as sick because they are poor, and quotes at length from the health issue of the Southern Patriot. "If we secure good health for our people, yet leave them poverty-stricken," the Medical Journal warned, "we will have treated the symptoms without having done anything toward stopping the ravages of the disease. This is not good medicine ... We must study, tackle and solve the problem realistically, fully aware that one cannot be remedied permanently without the other."

Victimized Union Appeals for Help

The unChristian, unAmerican efforts of the "Christian Americans" are bearing fruit in Arkansas, where they were successful in passing an "anti-violence" law in 1943. Five union men, whose only crime was to strike for a wage increase, have been arrested under this law and charged with "violence on the picketline," while a self-confessed murderer of one of the strikers walks the streets scotfree!

The only violence in this strike of Negro workers against the Southern Cotton Oil Mill was the fatal stabbing of striker Walter Campbell by a strikebreaker. Yet the Little Rock grand jury failed to indict the murderer and held instead five union men, four of whom did not even witness the stabbing, under the anti-violence law.

The strike was called because the company, a subsidiary of the Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company, refused to negotiate on overtime pay for the twelve-hour work day, or on wage increases for the workers, making 50c an hour.

The Union, Local 98, Food and Tobacco Workers CIO, 119 Glover Building, Little Rock, Ark., is appealing for funds to help pay legal expenses in fighting these frameups.

Our Fact Finding Board

An interesting sidelight on the General Motors Strike:

"General Motors pays its president, Charles E. Wilson, $459,000 a year, which is more than $7,000 greater than the combined salaries of the President of the United States, the Vice-President, all the members of the President's Cabinet, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the House and General Eisenhower."

New Crop in Tennessee

Farmers Union organization in Tennessee is making steady progress, according to a report by Myles Horton, State Representative of the National Farmers Union. Hundreds of farmers in five Tennessee counties have joined the Farmers Union to win economic advantages through cooperative marketing and purchasing, and to carry on an educational and legislative program to benefit rural areas. A dairy cooperative has been organized by the Greene County milk producers; Hamilton county farmers selling on the Chattanooga curb market have joined the Union and set up a marketing cooperative; Franklin county farmers have set up a coop for selling potatoes and buying fertilizer and seed and Carroll county farmers are working on a warehouse for buying and selling.

"Pappy's" Problem Children

Galveston, Texas, Young Democrats conducted a highly successful "Pay Your Poll Tax" campaign, through the newspapers, interracial meetings, by the distribution of leaflets urging the importance of the 1946 elections. The Junior Chamber of Commerce cooperated in setting up a booth in the largest theater in town to collect poll taxes. As a result, poll tax payments exceeded by about 3,000 those of last year, despite the fact that this year Texas discharged vets can vote without payment of the tax.

Come Back, All Is Forgiven

The University of Texas has rehired one of the three professors it fired in 1942 for appearing at a mass meeting in support of the Wage and Hour law. The reinstated teacher, Dr. Wendell C. Gordon, assistant professor of economics, has spent 30 months overseas with Army counter-intelligence since his dismissal. The Universit yof Texas is still on probation with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because of its gross violation of academic freedom.

Man of the Year

David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, received the 1945 Man of the Year award by the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, to the man who has done the greatest work for Southern agriculture. The PROGRESSIVE FARMER, influential Southern weekly, credits the TVA under Lilienthal's leadership, with creating hundreds of new businesses and industries and with having brought about "better farming and living by stronger and more hopeful people."

Spinning a Yarn?

Cotton textile manufacturers are "deliberately withholding" the production of critically short cotton textile fabrics, accuses the Textile Workers Union in charges laid before the Small Business Committee of the U. S. Senate. Cotton mills are refusing to run third shifts because of a 5c an hour premium pay order, the union said. They are failing to settle strikes, called to enforce W. L. B. orders, boasting that the government tax policy underwrites mill profits. There is enough cotton and enough spindles, the union stated, and enough workers would be easily available if the textile industry would raise its wages.

Keep Your Eye on Washington

Fight for Your Future

The 65c wage bill has been approved by the Senate Labor Committee over the strong opposition of Louisiana's Senator Ellender. The Bill now goes before the Senate, where a group of Southern diehards will again betray the interest of their constituents and fight to keep Southern living standards as low as possible.

We call Senator Ellender's attention to the action of the Council of Catholic School Cooperative Clubs in New Orleans, representing 8,500 New Orleans mothers, who recently went on record endorsing the Minimum Wage Bill, and circulated petitions at church doors at Sunday Mass.

In a recent speech in Atlanta, Harris P. Dawson, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, who ought to know his facts and figures, pointed out, *"If the minimum wage bill now before Congress becomes law, the stimulus to purchasing power which will result in the Southern states will be nothing short of revolutionary."*

If you're interested in better living standards in the South, then it's up to you now. Contact your Senator.

Part-Time Senator

The Travis County (Tex.) League of Active Democrats has passed a resolution, according to a United Press dispatch from Austin, asking Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida to serve an hour a week as "part-time Senator from Texas." The resolution recites that one of Texas's two Senators, Tom Connally, is in Europe, and the other, W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel seems to be spending most of his time evicting tenants, in the 40 room Washington mansion he has purchased.

From AMMUNITION

Do We Need Price Control?

The Case of the 105

The Case Bill, recently rushed through the House of Representatives without a hearing and now before the Senate, is the worst anti-labor Bill in Congressional history. This bill would rob labor of the gains of 50 years. It imposes cooling off periods, compulsory arbitration, and sets heavy fines and severe jail sentences for strikers and strike sympathizers. It prohibits labor from trying to secure public support for their strikes. It deprives union and workers of the protection of the Wagner Act.

Of the 108 Democrats voting for the Bill, 105 WERE FROM THE SOUTH. Only 13 Southerners voted against the Bill, which had the united opposition of all branches of labor. These 13 were:

Bates, Spence, O'Neal and Clements of Kentucky; Davis and Kefauver of Tennessee; Harris of Arkansas; Larcade and Morrison of Louisiana; Thomas and Combs of Texas; Flannagan of Virginia, and Patrick of Alabama.

You will note that many supposed Southern liberals are missing from that list.

The Bill now goes to the Senate. Act immediately to prevent its passage there.

Words of Wisdom

Congress, in its anti-strike hysteria, might well recall the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt, writing about the strikes during 1937:

"Enemies of labor were quick to condemn in 1937. From familiar circles came the old cry of the Tories: 'Something drastic must be done to curb labor; it is getting too powerful.' Of course, what these people really want and strive for is to return to the good old days when labor was unorganized and weak and starving for jobs. It used to be so easy to bargain with one man who had a family to support when 50 other men wanted the same job. But it is so inconvenient to bargain with a strong, united group of employees who know they are entitled to a fair share of the profits of an industry."

Low Wages Are Catching

Low wages are catching, says a folder supporting the Pepper-Hook Minimum Wage Bill, "Can We Afford a 65c Minimum Wage Now?" This excellent little folder should be distributed far and wide, now as the 65c bill comes before the Senate. It is available free from the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, 130 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C. Write for your copies today. Copies of "The Freedom From Want" issue of the SOUTHERN PATRIOT on the 65c issue are still available for distribution. If you need copies for the coming battle, let us know.

First Step to Health

Hearings before the House Committee on Public Health, of which Rep. Percy Priest of Tennessee is Chairman, begin March 7 on a bill which would provide seventy-five million dollars a year for the next five years for federal aid to hospitals. The measure has already been passed by the Senate, and makes the money available to non-profit hospitals. Under the bill, each state is required to formulate its hospital construction and expansion program, Alabama and North Carolina already have set up planning groups now busy surveying the state's hospital needs.

Somebody New Has Been Added

Progressives all over the South cheered the victory of Georgia's first Congresswoman, Helen Douglas Mankin, elected February 12 to fill the unexpired term of Robert Ramspeck who resigned. Mrs. Mankin has rolled up an excellent record in the Georgia State Legislature where she has served for ten years. She has indicated her special interest in fighting for fair freight rates and federal aid for education. Supported in her race by labor, liberal and Negro votes, she came in ahead of seventeen other candidates.

MEASURE	WHERE IT STANDS	WHAT TO DO
Case Bill HR 5262	Passed House. Before Senate	Wire Senators to defeat, no matter how amended.
65c Minimum Wage Bill S-1349	Favorable report from Senate Committee. Before Senate.	Wire Senators to support, no compromise.
Poll Tax Repeal HR 7	Passed House. Waiting for Senate to Act.	Get commitments from Southern Senators not to filibuster.
FEPC S-101	In House Committee.	Ask Representative to sign discharge petition.

SCHW Adopts By-laws, Elects New Officers At Durham Meeting

Several hundred members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare met in Durham on January 26 to reorganize the Conference by-laws in accordance with the rapidly-expanding membership and the establishment of state committees. The business session, because of war restrictions the first Conference since 1942, read, discussed and adopted with minor changes, the new by-laws proposed by the Executive Board.

The meeting set up a Southern Conference Educational Fund to devote itself to educational work, while the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will continue as an action organization in the field of publications. The meeting also decided to include the District of Columbia members as regular members of the Conference, rather than as non-voting associates as in the other non-Southern states.

Dr. Frank P. Graham was reelected as honorary president, and Dr. Clark H. Foreman as president. Tarleton Collier, associate editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal was elected secretary and Dr. Alva Taylor of Nashville, treasurer. All vice-presidents were re-elected.

The conference met only in business session, but the Board of Representatives, meeting the day before, took action on a number of issues before the South.

The Board went on record in support of the fight of labor for higher wages.

"Whereas the Board of Representatives of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare believes that the fight now being waged by a large segment of organized labor in many fields for improvement of the standards of living of the people of the United States deserves the sympathy, encouragement and support of citizens generally;

"Be it resolved that the Board expresses its support of those workers who have accepted the course of resolution and sacrifice in this historic effort, that it commends their cause to Southerners generally and expresses its hope for the vindication of their principles."

Taking action on the filibuster, then in process, the Board declared,

"It is a false doctrine that upholds a filibuster as democratic, because the essential purpose is to prevent an honest test of votes. It is a maneuver dictated by an impulse fundamentally Fascist in that it seeks to impose a view of superiority that is akin to the doctrine of Herrenvolk against which America fought."

The Board also endorsed the 65c minimum wage law.

Board Members of the Southern Conference at its recent meeting. Left to right seated: Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Administrator; Dr. Clark H. Foreman, President. Standing: Roy H. Lawrence, Textile Workers Union of America, North Carolina; Miss Lucy R. Mason, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Georgia; Mrs. Virginia Durr, National Committee to Abolish Poll Tax, Virginia; Dr. George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, Georgia; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President, Sedalia Institute, North Carolina; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Treasurer, Tennessee; and Tarleton Collier, LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, Kentucky.

"Remember",

Mississippi's Senator Eastland told the Senate during the filibuster on F. E. P. C.,

"the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is one of the prime movers, one of the prime agitators, behind the enactment of the pending bill."

We are proud of this tribute, to our effectiveness.

If you join us in **believing** in justice and democracy, then join us in **fighting** for those principles.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
212½ Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee

☐ I enclose $2 for membership in the S. C. H. W. for 1946. This includes a subscription to the Southern Patriot.

☐ I enclose $1 for a subscription to the Southern Patriot.

☐ I enclose my contribution of $_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ **(Zone**_____**) State**_____

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare Reports:

Membership

More new members joined the Southern Conference in January than in any other month during its existence! Almost a thousand memberships came in. Tennessee led the list with 283 new members. Here is the lineup in the South:

North Carolina	205
Florida	54
Georgia	41
Alabama	36
South Carolina	35
Virginia	26
Texas	12
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	6
Arkansas	5
Oklahoma	3

The New York area brought in 80 more, D. C. 25, and the remaining states 135, making a total of 967 new members, about three times as many as any month in 1945.

Virginia

We expect especially big things from Virginia in the next few months, since a Committee for Virginia has been formed. About a hundred persons from all sections of the state met at the Richmond YWCA on January 12 to form a Virginia affiliate of the Southern Conference.

The Rev. John G. McKinnon of Richmond was named temporary chairman, and Mrs. Virginia Beecher was elected executive secretary. She is already hard at work building the organization throughout the state. Permanent officers will be chosen at a later meeting.

Objectives of the Committee are a healthier, more prosperous, better educated and more democratic state.

North Carolina

The Committee for North Carolina has been busy. In addition to housing and aranging the Durham meeting of the Conference, it has managed a couple of sizeable projects on its own.

Together with the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in North Carolina's Sixth Congressional District, the Committee sponsored a dramatic public hearing on substandard living conditions, and in support of a higher minimum wage.

Witness after witness participated in the daylong overflow meeting, before a panel of five state legislators. Witnesses included faculty members from Duke University and the University of N. C., three ministers and a priest, several lawyers, union officials and workers in the state's textile, hosiery and furniture industry. The only opposition to higher minimum wages came from Tyre Taylor, general counsel for the Southern States Industrial Council speaking as the representative of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Rep. Carl Durham was invited to hear the views of his constituents on the matter, but he did not attend.

A conference on "Students and Labor" called by the University of North Carolina chapter of the Committee met early in February, and three hundred students from seven state colleges attended. The interracial youth gathering debated and heard speakers on "Students and Today's Strikes" and "Students and Political Action." As a result of the meeting, chapters of the Committee for North Carolina are being organized on several campuses in the State.

—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune arrives in North Carolina on the last lap of her speaking tour for the S. C. H. W. which took her to nine Southern cities. With her are Mary Price, Secretary, Committee for North Carolina and Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, Field Representative of the Southern Conference. Over 10,000 people attended the successful meetings to hear one of America's outstanding women leaders, President, of the National Council of Negro Women, President of Bethune Cookman College, and consultant to the American delegation to San Francisco.

Alabama

The campaign of the Committee for Alabama to increase the state's electorate must have been successful, if this story from the Montgomery Advertiser for January 15 is any indication:

"Throngs crowded the office of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars Monday, in fact the largest one day crowd in the history of the Board. . . In many store windows in Montgomery, and in the daily newspapers and over the radio, notices have called the attention of would-be voters to the registration deadline February 1. The cards in the store windows, and on telephone and other poles are signed by the "Committee for Alabama" . . . It is learned that registration in Montgomery County has been very heavy, comparatively speaking, for the last thirty days."

Progressive leaders from every part of the state and all branches of organized labor met in Birmingham on January 12, at the call of the Committee, to discuss the problems of reconversion and the social security legislation now pending in Congress. Speakers included Gould Beech, editor of the Southern Farmer; W. O. Hare, secretary of the Alabama Federation of Labor; William Mitch, District President of the United Mine Workers of America; Carey Haigler, President of the Alabama State Industrial Union Council, CIO; Dr. John Newdorp, regional medical officer of the Farm Security Administration; Emory Jackson, Editor, Birmingham World; and Rev. Andrew Turnipseed, Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, Montgomery.

. . . YOU'LL WANT TO READ . . .

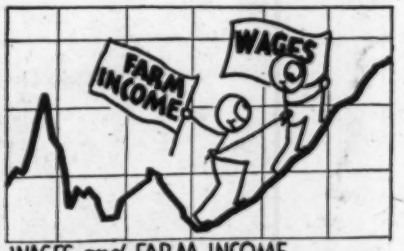
Pamphlets

BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL AMERICA, a publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. An able, complete and useful study of the facts about rural health and medical care, as well as a program for better health services in farm communities. Valuable for reference and action. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 20c.

WE CAN HAVE BETTER SCHOOLS *by Maxwell S. Stewart, a study of American education with recommendations for changes in educational methods and materials in the light of wartime experiences. Summarizes the findings of a roundtable of distinguished educators. An important pamphlet. Published by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., 10c.*

PORK CHOPS, the lively story of the National Maritime Union's fight for "more pork chops," and better living conditions, told in pictures and cartoons. Includes an excellent photo spread on "Discrimination Costs You Money." Gives a clear and convincing argument for the NMU's 30 per cent wage demand. 346 West 17th Street, New York 11. 10c.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME IF YOU CAN GET ONE, by Joseph Gaer, useful analysis of the housing problem confronting the nation today, with a discussion of the housing bills now pending before Congress. Published by the CIO Political Action Committee, 204 East 42nd Street, New York 7. 10c.



WAGES *and* FARM INCOME GO UP AND DOWN TOGETHER

Cartoon From "Letters To Dad"

LETTERS TO DAD by Kermit Eby, National Education Director of the CIO. A message from labor to farmers, emphasizing the mutual interest of farm and city workers. In the form of informal letters from working son to farming father. Available from Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington D. C. 10c.

STOP THE UNAMERICAN COMMITTEE, a four page illustrated folder on the activities of the Rankin Committee. Published by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17. Free.

UNITY BUILDS DEMOCRACY, DON'T PLOW IT UNDER, a tabloid size, illustrated appeal for tolerance and unity, especially addressed to farmers. Published by the Farmers Union Educational Fund, 3501 East 46th Avenue, Denver 16, Colorado. 1c each. Lower prices for mass distribution.

THE ROAD TO FREEDOM by Joseph Gaer. We recommend this simple, factual, yet eloquent statement of labor's cause in the present wage demands. Illustrated by Lynd Ward. Published by CIO PAC, 205 E. 42nd Street, New York 17. 10c.

Periodicals

THE PEOPLES BUSINESS is a real people's paper, published weekly in Kyle, Texas, by Terrell Sledge. We recommend this weekly, which talks straight from the shoulder and to the point. Though the first issue came out in December, the paper has already conducted a bang-up campaign to get Texans to pay their poll taxes before February 1 deadline. Yearly subscription price, $2.

SOUTHLAND, another periodical born in December. A slick paper monthly feature magazine, with articles of regional interest. We are glad to note in the first issue disparaging references to Rankin and Bilbo. $3 per year, Box 1251, Atlanta, Ga.

PEOPLES SONGS, *an even younger venture. A mimeographed bulletin of Peoples Songs, Inc., organized to create, promote and distribute songs of labor and the American people. Should be of especial interest to unions, young people's groups and amateur choruses. The first issue contains fine new songs, among them "The Rankin Tree" and various useful news items. The bulletin is not for sale, is sent only to members of Peoples Songs, Inc. ($5 per year), 130 W. 42 St., New York City. Peter Seeger, known to many Southern groups for his wonderful songs, in person and on records, is Executive Secretary.*

ADULT EDUCATION JOURNAL, January issue is devoted to a survey of "Trends in Postwar Adult Education," based on the reports of hundreds of organizations in the field. The survey shows a heavy upsurge in enrollments and the reports of planned activities point to many changes taking place in needs and desires of students. Quarterly, $2 per year, 525 W. 120 Street, New York 27.

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